

Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once a week,
By PHIL WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1828.

[VOL. IX. NO. 424.]

At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of printing, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:
Two dollars and a half per annum, or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all bills are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at one cent the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid small letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

United States' Laws, Passed at the First Session of the 20th Congress No. XIII.

An Act to authorize the cancelling of a Bond, therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Georgia, be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cancel a certain Bond, given in pursuance of the decree of the said Court, for the exportation, beyond the limits of the United States, of sundry African negroes, parcel of the cargo of the Spanish vessel called the Antelope, or Ramirez, which bond was executed by Cuesta Manzanal and brothers, by their Attorney, and Joseph Cummings, and Francis Sorrell, and acknowledged by them on the twenty fourth December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, before the Marshal of the Georgia District, in the penalty of fourteen thousand eight hundred dollars, and conditional for the exportation of the slaves aforesaid.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
Approved: 2 May, 1828.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

NO. XXIII. An Act making a supplementary appropriation for the military service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for the armament of fortifications.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Quartermaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to apply the sum of eighteen hundred dollars of the money heretofore appropriated for the Quartermaster's Department, to the confirmation and completion of the purchase of thirty acres of land, near the city of Savannah, in Georgia; which purchase was conditionally made by Lieutenant C. A. Waite, for the purpose of erecting barracks for the United States.

Approved: 2 May, 1828.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the post-office at Mocksville, North Carolina, the 1st day of July, 1828.

Joel Banks	John Kinick
George Cook	John York
William P. Crittendon	William March
Nathan Claffin	George March
Wesley Clark	Thomas McNeely
Michael Clark	George Mulder
Grubberry Dixon, 2	Jane Woods
George Dooin	L. Owings
Samuel Devour	Jesse Pickler
Elizabeth Estep	Thomas Richardson
Josiah English	John Roper
Elsy Foster	Thomas Rutledge
Isiah Ellis	Barbara Reid
George Graves	James Henshaw
Thomas D. Gibbs	Isaac Tennison
Rachael Howard	Charles Stephens
Levin Howard	David Fultrow
John C. Hawkins	Augustus Taylor
Michael Haines	William Thompson
William Gales	Benjamin Tennison
Lacy Ann Jones	Nancy Walker.
Freeland Lodge	

A. G. CARTER, P. M.

Union Hotel.
MRS. FENNEL, informs her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a **BOARDING HOUSE**, one door north-east of the Episcopal Church on Green-street, where she is prepared to receive and accommodate **Travellers and Boarders** in a neat and elegant manner. The dwelling is the one formerly occupied by **Dillon Jordan**, senr. Esq. known by the name of **Jordan's Hotel**. Its proximity to the Court House as well as the business part of the town, renders it deserving of the attention both of the gentlemen of the bar and others attending the courts, of the Planters and Country Merchants of this place. She assures them that no expense nor exertion shall be wanting on her part to render her house unexceptionable in every respect; therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

MARY FENNEL.
N. B. This House will be conducted and superintended for me by my brother, Mr. Dillon Jordan, senr. late proprietor of the Mansion Hotel.

There are very large and commodious stables and carriage house appurtenant to the above Boarding House.

M. F.
Seats will be secured at the above Hotel for the Charleston, Norfolk and Augusta Stages. Fayetteville, June 4, 1828.

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Bekdwin. This property includes about 60 town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz: A valuable Tannery, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent Bark-Mill; also, a good dwelling-house, with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, living in Charlotte.

ROBERT M'KENZIE.

Cabarrus county, May 22, 1828. 179

Mills and Lands.

THE valuable Mills and Lands formerly the property of Geo. Saner, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

THOMAS D. GIBBS,
JOSEPH HANES,
PETER SANER,
JACOB SANER,
MARTIN SANER.

May 25d, 1828.
N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connection with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden; this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

Superb Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being determined to return to the eastern part of the State to reside next winter, offers for sale his valuable Plantation in Rowan county, containing three hundred and twenty-one acres; all of which is of a superior quality. Those who have seen the land, say it is equal to any in the county. There are excellent buildings of every description on the place. Persons who want a healthy situation, a good stand for a Store, and an elegant farm, will be very much pleased with the land. The land is ten miles west of Salisbury, on the Sherrill's Ford road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Almond Hall, Mr. Joseph Cowan, and others. I deem it unnecessary to say any thing further, as it is presumed the purchaser will view the premises.

RICHARD C. HOLMES.

June 4th, 1828. 18

Jersey Wagon, for Sale.

FOR sale, low, a good Jersey Wagon, or Carry-All, with Harness. For further information, apply to the editor of this paper.

Salisbury, June 13th, 1828. 20

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, wholesale and retail, SPIN CORROS, Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to J. MURPHY, Agent.

Salisbury, May 5, 1828. 14

Estate of Nathan Neely.

THE subscriber having this day qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Nathan Neely, late of Rowan county, deceased, hereby gives notice for all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to come forward and make payment; and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them to me, properly authenticated, for payment, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ROBERT N. FLEMING, Executor.

May 19th, 1828. 523

Superb Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous to move to Mississippi this fall, offers for sale his valuable plantation in Burke county, near the Pleasant Garden, containing one thousand acres, a part of which is equal to any lands in the State. There are excellent buildings of every description on the place. Persons who want a healthy situation, and an elegant farm, can't be otherwise than pleased.

JASON CARSON.

June 21st, 1828. 3124

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, a negro boy, who says his name is BILL, belongs to Ezekiel Trotman, of Alabama, and ran away below Fayetteville. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, rather light complexioned, between 22 and 25 years old; no particular marks perceptible on him. His owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

CHARLES PHELPS, Jailor.

Wilkesboro', May 30, 1828. 18

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 22d day of April, 1828, a negro woman named Immy, who says she belongs to a man by the name of John Herren, who lives in Duplin county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff.

May 12, 1828. [244] of Mecklenburg county.

State of North Carolina, Surry county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the estate of Elisha Harrison, dec'd. the heirs of said Elisha Harrison are hereby notified to come forward (if any they are) and receive their distributive share of said estate, or it will be disposed of as the law directs.

JOHN DEBRUSE, Adm'r.

Rockford, 3d June, 1828.

MANSION HOTEL.

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA.

BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept 17 1827. 82

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. Robert Worke, dec'd. to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his **LIV. ERY**. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors.

He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him.

WHITFIELD KERR.

Statesville, Fredell co. N. C. April 4 1828.

Summer Retreat.

THE subscriber informs the public, that the **Catawba Springs** Establishment is now ready for the reception of Visitors; and that, on account of the hard times, he has reduced his charges to the following rates: Boarding, per week, \$4 50
Three days or more, per day, 75
Servants per week, 2 75
Stabling one week, per day, 50
Stabling horses, per week, 2 50
Less than one week, per day, 50
Children, under ten years of age, per week, 3 00
Less than one week, per day, 50

CHARLES M'GOT.

June, 1828. 324

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a line of **PACKETS** between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to inform the public, that a Vessel will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C. about every ten days, except when prevented by ice in the Delaware. Goods and Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Messrs. **Horton & Hutton**, of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. **Sims & Whittier**, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good Vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well filled up for the accommodation of **Passengers**; he therefore trusts to meet with encouragement.

Sm't 24 JAMES PATTON, Jr.

Philadelphia, March, 1828. Smith's Warf.

Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit. All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.

July 3d, 1828. 22

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of **Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.**

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches, plain Do; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of **Military Goods**. Also, all kinds of **Silver-Ware**, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE.

Salisbury, May 26, 1828. 16

Coach Making.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business since his commencement in this place. Having enlarged his Establishment, and employed some additional hands, together with his own unremitting attention, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their work. He keeps constantly on hand,

Coaches, Chariottes, Pannel and Stick

Gigs, Mail Stages, &c. &c.

M. C. PHIFER.

Lincolnton, June 28, 1828. 423

N. B. Repairs of all kinds in his line of business, done with neatness and despatch.

Mr. J. Woodworth, Dyer,

RESPECTFULLY requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against him, will be paid on application at his Dying Establishment in Salisbury, three doors east of the court-house, as his stay in the place may be short.

July 12th, 1828. 23

Lincolnton Female Academy.

THE semi-annual Examination of the young Ladies of this institution closed on the 21st instant. The exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the first Monday in July next, under the immediate care of Miss MARIA ALLEN, a lady very eminently qualified to teach the various branches of literature usually taught in similar institutions; together with Embroidery; Pattern-making, &c. Terms of tuition:

Higher branches, - - - \$10 per session.
For the lower class, including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. - - - \$5 per session.
Extra branches, - - - \$2 per session.
Boarding may be procured in respectable families, from six to eight dollars per month.

By order of the board of trustees.

JNO. D. HOKE, Sec'y.

June 29, 1828. 3124

Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

THE Summer Session of this Institution, will commence on the 10th instant.

PRICE OF TUITION AS FOLLOWS.
In Literary department: - - - \$10
In Domestic department: - - - \$5
In Music: - - - \$2
In Drawing & painting: - - - \$10
In Needle work: - - - \$10
Contingent expenses: - - - \$10

Board can be obtained in the most respectable families of the place, at \$10 per month, including washing, wood, candles, &c. A few Young Ladies may be accommodated as boarders in the family of the Instructors.

W. M. GREEN,

Superintendent

July 4th, 1828.

Physic, Surgery & Midwifery.

INFLUENCED by the earnest solicitations of many of his friends, Dr. **Burgess L. Hall** has at length determined to locate himself in Lexington, N. C.; though he would respectfully inform his friends and those citizens of Davidson and the adjoining counties, who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage, that having business requiring his personal attention without this state, he will not be prepared to enter upon the duties of his profession before the 1st of August.

June 25, 1828. 4125

To the Public.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, and Hardware,

of all descriptions, from New-York and Philadelphia, where they were selected by himself, with care, and bought for cash, and which are offered on the most reasonable terms. He will sell for cash at the lowest prices—otherwise, on time. Country Produce bought, at the highest market prices. Arrangements are made to receive Goods monthly, from the above named places; which will keep up a good supply of Fresh Goods. Call at his Store in Salisbury, and examine for yourselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

N. B. Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Rum, Wines, French Brandy, &c. &c. Also, for sale, as above, **Sonnet's genuine Panacea**, fresh from the proprietor in Philadelphia.

May 8th, 1828. 13128

WAGONERS,

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE.

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the **HUGON YARD**, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.

Fayetteville, 1st, April, 1828. 09

BOOK BINDING

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a **Book Binding** in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of **Binding**. **Blank Books** made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their old servt JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 62

Committed to the Jail

OF Davidson county, a mulatto woman, who says her name is **Catharine**, and belongs to William O. of Jefferson county, Georgia, and was raised in Charleston, S. C., and sold as the property of James Gun, dec'd. She is about 5 feet high, rather a dark mulatto, between 21 and 22 years old, no particular marks perceptible on her, more than her face has the appearance of being marked with the small pox. Her owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or otherwise she will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN M. THOMAS, Jailor.

Lexington, June 26th, 1828. 21

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county:

IN Equity: John Hinson, S. Hinson, and Mortimer Hinson, by their guardian, Eli Hoyt, vs. John Fiddle and wife Mary, and Joseph McKinnie: Original bill. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants in the above case reside out of the state; therefore, ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, for the defendants to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant, else the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Witness John D. Hoke, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1828. JNO. D. HOKE, C. J. E.

ITEMS.

Puns.—The editor of the Boston Literary Gazette has issued a new edition of puns. Here it is:
Where away?—A prisoner escaped from the Auburn jail on the 1st instant: his name is *Where*.

Where he's gone and how he fares,
"Nobody knows and nobody cares."
Coming out.—Charles Comming has been ejected from the office of Postmaster, for neglect.

Well done.—Buttrick and Skivington have completed the well at their distillery in Morton, after a series of disappointments. Water was found at the depth of 380 feet.
Sail, ho!—A Pennsylvania auctioneer advertises a sale of 500 dozen hoes.

Wide awake.—A person taken up for robbery, being asked by the justice in what manner he lived, very significantly answered, "My eyes are open when yours are shut."
Camp meeting.—17 brothers named Camp, by one mother, met at Royalton the 3d ult. it is said for the first time in 23 years.

Done up.—One Daniel Dunn was tossed in a blanket by his fellow workmen at a neighboring village for meddling with certain domestic affairs of one of their number.
Coke upon Littleton.—The Rev. Mr. Coke, a dissenting minister, has sued the parish of Littleton for 500 pounds damages.

Morgan found at last.—The editor of the Darien Gazette has made the important discovery, that the famous Wm. Morgan has been playing possum with the good people of New York, by perambulating the country in petticoats, and that he and the equally famous Mrs. Anne Royal are one and the same person!! "What will Mrs. Grundy say to this?"
Difference of opinion.—The following colloquy actually took place between two Senators, during the late discussion on the Tariff Bill, on a motion to reduce the duty on Molasses.

Senator Benton.—Whiskey is the healthiest liquor that is taken, as men are known to have been drunk upon it forty or fifty years, while rum finished its victims in eight or ten!
Senator Chandler.—I understand the gentleman from Missouri that a man may be drunk on whiskey for forty years. This is a reason why I shall vote against the duty, as I am in favor of that liquor which should despatch the drunkard the soonest!

Raising Chickens.—A writer in the Charleston Courier says: I have read, in some collection of voyages, of a very brave but very diminutive man, who commanded an armed vessel belonging to Bristol. He was taken by an Algerine, and not being able-bodied enough for field-work, was made to hatch eggs. He relates the thing with great indignation, in his own narrative of his capture and condemnation.
A singular epidemic called dengue, has been raging at Matanzas for some time past. The subject is first attacked with racking pains in every part of the body, succeeded by fever; after which there is soreness or stiffness in the legs, hands, jaws, &c. Great fears are entertained that it will soon assume a malignant and dangerous form, should the unhealed drought be of much longer continuance.—The disease is making the same ravages in Havana, where the small pox likewise exists.

Constantine Negris, a young Greek placed in a school of Paris by the Greek committee, has made such progress in his studies, that the principal half yearly prize for mathematics in the college of Charlemagne has been adjudged to him.
Cure for Dyspepsia.—We have heard of a dyspeptic clergyman at the south, who after a long confinement concluded to try the experiment of preaching once more, and accordingly he delivered three discourses in one day of an hour each.—Upon his return he told his negro servant that he felt much better for preaching. The servant replied, "I tho't you wuld massa, to get so much trash off your tomach."

THE SIX MILITIA MEN.

The case of the Six Militiamen fairly stated; in which the imputations cast upon Gen. Jackson respecting that transaction, are shown to be illiberal and unfounded calumnies: published by order of the Central Jackson Committee at Raleigh, and addressed

To the FREEMEN of NORTH-CAROLINA.

Fellow Citizens: Those who have procured power by improper practices, are not likely to be scrupulous in selecting the means by which it may be preserved. Hence the present administration, sensible that the voice of the nation is against them, and, if left to operate freely, will shortly dismiss them to that obscurity from which they ought never to have been elevated, have put forth all their strength to mislead public opinion, and thereby to add its sanction to that election which brought their chief to the head of the government by a strict attention to the forms, without any regard to the spirit of the Constitution. To make this effort successful, it has been thought a matter of first importance to blacken the reputation of Andrew Jackson; and no pains have been spared to effect it. Every act of his life has been scrutinized, not with the view of submitting his conduct to the impartial judgment of his countrymen, but with the deliberate design to misrepresent and pervert it. Not only have the transactions of his life, both public and private, been subjected to this spirit of detraction and malevolence, but even his family circle has been invaded, and with a meanness and malignity, of which human language furnishes no epithets sufficiently expressive, in violation of the decencies of civilized life, and all that is esteemed manly and honorable among a cultivated and moral people. Mrs. Jackson has been dragged before the public and grossly insulted and traduced. In the political contests which our country has heretofore witnessed, whatever of bitter and uncharitable denunciation may be remarked and regretted, we may still reflect with pleasure that the assailants and the assailed were men, were parties to the struggle, and voluntarily mingled in the fray. An attack upon a woman, a plain, retired and unoffending woman, was never heard of. This savage and cowardly warfare was reserved for the present day and the present contest. Its introduction amongst us, exhibits, in their true colours, the principles of that coalition by which we are governed, and shows that the Seminole war was not the last conflict with Barbarians in which Jackson was destined to be involved.

But we have neither the time nor the inclination, fellow-citizens, to pursue this theme. As this is the first occasion on which Americans have forgotten the delicacy due to that sex which is "Heaven's last best gift to man," let us hope it will be the last.

Among the charges against General Jackson which have been most industriously circulated, that of having "illegally and inhumanly massacred" six militia men stands foremost, and to this charge the Central Jackson Committee desire now to invite your candid and patient attention.

We surely have a right to expect from you an impartial hearing. Without it, you would not condemn the meanest man amongst us, and less you will extend to the gallant defender of New-Orleans, the man who (to use Mr. Jefferson's words respecting him) "has filled the measure of his country's glory." If he is indeed a murderer, let him be condemned; if he is even wanting in clemency and forbearance, let him bear the reproach of it; but let us not hasten to condemn or to reproach him. Let us do him the justice to examine the evidence on which this grave charge rests. If he left all the occupations and all the pleasures of domestic life for our sakes, and to redeem the honor of the American name from the contemptuous boasts of British superiority, and to protect our country from invasion and our women from violation, gladly hazarded his life in the wilderness and in the field, surely we cannot justly, nay decently refuse to examine before we decide. We wish you "nothing to extenuate;" we merely desire that you will not join those who persecute and traduce him—that you will not "set down aught in malice."

In this spirit of impartial justice, let an inquiry be made into the case of the six militia men; and appealing "to the law and to the testimony," we hope to show that Jackson did nothing but his duty—nothing but what you yourselves would have thought right to be done, had you been in his situation; and that the execution of these men was a measure of necessary severity deserved by their offences, and demanded by the then state and prosperity of our country.

In order to decide properly in any case, we must first understand the facts. We present you a statement of these facts, simple and unvarnished, and refer for its proof to the documents annexed.

On the 11th of January, 1814, the Secretary of War authorized, Governor Blount, of Tennessee, "to supply," by militia drafts or volunteers, any deficiency in the militia division under General

Jackson, without referring to the War Department." (See letter of the Secretary of War in the appendix of documents, No 2.)

On the 20th of May, Gov. Blount, acting under the authority thus given him, upon the requisition of General Pinkney, ordered General Jackson to call out from his division one thousand militia, for the term of SIX months, to meet at Fayetteville, in Tennessee, on the 20th of June; and the Governor transmitted a copy of this order to the War Department. (See Governor Blount's order and affidavit annexed.) General Jackson, in obedience to this order, called out the troops required; (see his order, of the 24th of May, annexed;) and, it is admitted on all hands, they were regularly mustered into the service of the United States on the 20th of June, placed under the orders of Col. Pipkin, of Tennessee. The great object of calling out these troops was to secure the quiet and repose of the frontier; by keeping the Creek Indians in check; and they were accordingly stationed in the country of the Creeks.

During the summer and fall, many indications of a mutinous spirit discovered themselves amongst them; and at length, on the 19th of September, a large party assembled, armed, and forced the guard at the store house, seized upon the Commissaries' stores, collected for the use of the troops, and early the next morning abandoned their position, and marched off in defiance of the authority of the officer commanding the post.

On the 21st of November General Jackson ordered a court martial to assemble at Mobile, for the trial of the offenders. The court met accordingly, and more than one hundred and fifty men, either by their own confession or by sufficient proof, were found guilty of being concerned either in exciting or committing this offence. Six ringleaders amongst the mutineers were sentenced by the court to be shot. Others were recommended to pardon, and a large number sentenced to other punishments. And these proceedings having been made known to General Jackson, then at New-Orleans, he on the 22d of January, 1815, gave them his approbation, and the six militia-men were executed.

This is a plain and accurate statement of a transaction which has been much misrepresented, and for which Jackson has been held up to the world as a cruel and relentless murderer. Let us then examine the grounds upon which the charge of murder and cruelty is attempted to be supported. Many of you, fellow citizens, have seen a pamphlet on this subject, professing to be an Official Record, printed by Jonathan Elliott, of Washington, and reprinted in this city by J. Gales & Son—a pamphlet which has been extensively circulated; and is intended not to inform, but to deceive you, by withholding information of the most important kind, and by adding to that which is communicated the most injurious and unjust commentaries, to inflame your passions and bias your judgment. In this pamphlet it is said, that the execution of those men was an "illegal massacre," because their term of service had expired. That their term of service was expired, is attempted to be shown by alleging, first, that Gov. Blount called them out but for three months, and, secondly, that if he called them out for a longer time, it was without authority. We shall contend, and we think successfully, that both these allegations are false in point of fact; and further, that if true, they do not affect General Jackson, and that so far as he is concerned, the execution was proper and justifiable.

First.—For what length of time were they, in fact, drafted into the service? It is plain that this can be ascertained only by the orders under which they were called out. Among the papers annexed, the order of Governor Blount fixes their time of service expressly at SIX MONTHS. Yet this order is not printed by the authors of the pamphlet before mentioned, although very important in their view, to a right judgment in the case. Was it omitted for any fair purpose? Can a good cause require the keeping back of a material part of the evidence? You are plain men, accustomed to fair and honest dealing. Suppose, then, a man should accuse one of your neighbors of a great crime, and offer you written statements to prove it, and you should find, upon inquiry, that a material paper was withheld; what would you conclude? Certainly, that it was withheld because, if produced, it would make for the party accused; and what terms of reprobation would you apply to such conduct? Suppose, upon the production of this paper, it should appear, in point of fact, to be in favor of the accused, would not this, coupled with the conduct of his accuser, go far to satisfy you that the accused was an innocent and persecuted man? If so, apply the same rule to the case before you. The rules of honesty and fair dealing are the same in regard to public and private men; and in relation to both, he is unworthy of credit who withholds a material part of a transaction, and thereby gives a false and injurious impression of the whole.

It is true that the order of Gov. Blount was not communicated from the War Department. Gov. Blount sent a copy of it by mail to the Secretary of War, afterwards mislaid; for we are unwilling to suppose the late Secretary of War, Mr. Barbour, would have been guilty of the baseness of withholding a document in his possession.

But it appears from the documents, that Gov. Blount was authorized to order out troops by the President, and the committee on Military Affairs state in their report that these troops were ordered out for SIX months; and that they had taken measures to procure the order. (See Report of the Committee.) Why then did they not print the report? The report and the documents were all printed together by order of the House of Representatives. Why, then, if they desire to give you the truth and enable you to judge for yourselves, did not they give you the report also? The reason is but too apparent: the report of the committee shows that the able and distinguished men who composed it were satisfied that General Jackson had done his duty, and it was feared that their opinion, if produced would operate as an antidote to the poison of falsehood which it was intended to infuse into the public mind. We commend that report to your serious attention, and have not a doubt that the opinion of a standing committee of Congress will have more weight with you than the allegations of many such men as Jonathan Elliott and Company. But further, the order of Governor Blount was procured by the committee, and placed on the files of the House with the other papers relating to this affair, and was printed in the newspapers before Messrs. Gales and Son issued their pamphlet. Why was it omitted? Can you doubt it was to conceal the truth and procure the condemnation of an innocent man? For if truth was their object, why were they afraid to trust you with the whole proof? But, fellow citizens, the order is now printed for your inspection; and it does plainly and expressly call out the militia for SIX months.

Then the inquiry arises had Governor Blount authority to issue such an order? In January, 1814, the Governor was authorized to call out the militia without referring to the War Department for instructions; and at that time it is admitted the term of service was SIX months. But it is said the law then in force expired on the 10th of April, 1814. True; but by the 8th section of an act, passed on the 18th of the same month, it was provided that the militia, when called into the service of the United States, might be compelled to serve SIX months, if in the opinion of the President, the public service required it. Now when Governor Blount received the general authority to call out, at his own discretion, militia from time to time, the term of service was SIX months; and when he acted under that authority, which had never been recalled, in ordering them to serve for that time, he was justified in supposing himself authorized by the President so to do. But further—he sent to the Department of War the order he had issued, (see his affidavit,) and afterwards, 19th of October, 1814, he expressly reported to the Secretary those troops as in service for a term of SIX months. (See his letter No. 11.) Now, all that can be supposed necessary to give validity to this order of the Governor was the approbation of the President.—Did he not approve it? Is there not abundant evidence that he did? Let us even suppose the copy of the order sent by the Governor did not reach Washington, which is not very probable; yet when in Oct. 1814, he reported those troops as called into service for SIX months, if the President did not approve their being called out for more than THREE months, then their term had already expired. On the 20th of June they are mustered into service—on the 20th of September the three months would have expired; and if the Department of War had not sanctioned the act of the Governor, these troops were then at the time they were reported, wrongfully detained, and should have been immediately discharged.—Would Mr. Madison have supported, by his authority, such a wrong to his country as detaining for six months men only drafted for three? He surely would not; and the conclusion fairly and clearly results that the President thought the public interest required such a call as Governor Blount had made. Now, in this view of the subject, it is not very material what were the order under which they were called out, if the President thought it necessary to detain them in service for six months. The act of Congress of the 18th April did not expressly require that a previous call should be made for SIX months; but no matter how called out, the act authorized the President to compel them to serve for SIX months. We say, then, that Gov. Blount was authorized to make a draft for SIX months; and even if he was not, yet the President, afterwards, when informed of the step he had taken for the protection of our western fellow citizens from the tomahawks of the Creeks, approved what he had done by considering the troops as in the service of the United States, and treating them accordingly. [continued.]

Salisbury:

JULY 22, 1828.

THE PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Andrew Jackson.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

JACKSON ELECTORAL TICKET.

- 1st Dist.—Robert Love, of Haywood county.
- 2d " Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.
- 3d " Peter Forney, of Lincoln.
- 4th " John Giles, of Rowan.
- 5th " Abraham Philips, of Rockingham.
- 6th " John M. Morehead, of Guilford.
- 7th " Walter F. Leake, of Richmond.
- 8th " Willie P. Mangum, of Orange.
- 9th " Josiah Crudup, of Wake.
- 10th " John Hall, of Warren.
- 11th " Joseph J. Williams, of Martin.
- 12th " Kedar Ballard, of Gates.
- 13th " Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb.
- 14th " Richard D. Spaight, of Craven.
- 15th " Edw. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Waynesville, N. C. 4th of July, 1828.

At a respectable number of the citizens of Haywood county, assembled at the court house in Waynesville, Col. Robert Love was appointed President, and Elijah Deaver, sen. Vice President. The Declaration of Independence was read by Felix Axley, Esq. who made a few appropriate remarks, suitable to the occasion. After which, the company repaired to Mr. B. Chamber's Tavern, and partook of a dinner provided for the occasion. The cloth being removed, the following toasts were drank:

1. The day we celebrate.
2. The Constitution of the United States.
3. The memory of Gen. George Washington.
4. The Constitution of North Carolina.
5. The Framers of the Declaration of Independence.
6. Charles Carroll, the only survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; may his memory be written on the hearts of every American, in letters of gold.
7. The Hero of New Orleans, whose virtue is equal to his bravery.
8. The memory of Thomas Jefferson.
9. The Ex Presidents.
10. Marquis La Fayette, the foreigner who, in 1776, espoused the cause of bleeding liberty.
11. The memory of Baron De Kalb, who watered the tree of liberty with his blood on the plains of ill-fated Camden.
12. The American Navy.
13. The American Fair.

The following are the volunteer Toasts that were drank:

The President, Col. Robert Love, rose and addressed the company as follows: Fellow-citizens, having discovered, during my late tour to the west, that I have been nominated by you as a candidate for Elector of President of the U. S. for this district, I take this method of returning you my sincere thanks for this mark of your high esteem, for the particular attachment that you must necessarily have towards my heretofore republican principles; and as it is necessary that I should now give you a renewed pledge of my sincerity towards those principles, I do now sincerely avow, that should I be honored with a majority of the suffrages of this state, at the ensuing electoral election, I will in that event, vote for Andrew Jackson for President, and John C. Calhoun for Vice President, believing them to be genuine republicans; and, therefore, give them as my Toast.

By Col. Joseph Cathey: the Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution; they achieved our nation's liberty; they merit the nation's gratitude.

Jas. R. Love, Esq.: may the wishes of a majority of the American people be heard and promptly obeyed, in the selection of the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Elijah Deaver, sen. Esq.: may the axle on which the wheels of our government turns, at the next Presidential Election be made out of HICKORY.

Nelson Allman: may John Q. Adams remain in the executive just as long as his father; and Jackson fill his place, because he has the will of the people.

Elijah Deaver, sen. Esq.: the great republican maxim of our government is, that a majority should rule; and, therefore, the minority should act in accordance thereto.

N. G. Howell: Gen. Jackson is the choice of the people, and therefore should be President of the United States.

Capt. N. S. Jarrett: to the memory of those veterans who bought our liberty with their blood: "Live while we live, and die when we die."

Joseph Deaver: the President of the day.

R. B. Hyatt: the Vice President of the day.

A. McCrackin: the Speaker of the day.

Jas. R. Love, Esq.: the late John Haywood, because I believe he was an honest man.

William Johnston, a native of Ireland: Gen. Andrew Jackson; may he, like the immortal Washington, after having spent the prime of his life in the military ser-

vice of his country, live to fill the Presidential chair with equal honor and dignity. The same: John C. Calhoun, the friend of every good man; next to Hickory, may he stand forth the highest officer in the Union.

Felix Axley, Esq.: may domestic manufactures and Internal Improvement, be joined in the holy bands of matrimony, until the union produce the fair daughter commerce.

Reuben Deaver: may every republican principled gentleman, live to see the good effects of the tariff; and rejoice to see the fair sex of our nation wearing the manufactures of their own hands.

Nelson Allman: Gen. Washington, the establisher of our liberty... Gen. Jackson, the defender.

William Welch: here is to Old Hickory; may his future honor and character be as impenetrable as the outward bark of the Hickory of the forest.

William Simon: here is health to Gen. Jackson; wishing that he may take the seat of J. Q. Adams—and he (Adams) retire to his native place, without commission evermore.

Wm. Sorrells: here is success to Old Hickory; wishing the bark may never fail.

William Johnston, a native of Ireland: Christopher Columbus; while we are toasting the heads of the people, here's a health to the discoverer of America.

Wm. A. Biffle: A very good health to Gen. Jackson; believing the welfare of our country depends on the success of Old Hickory.

P. F. Myer: Henry Clay; the Cicero of America.

The proceedings at the celebration of the 4th July, at the house of Miles W. Abernathy, Esq. in Lincoln county, are unavoidably omitted till our next.

West Point Academy.—The gentlemen designated by the Secretary of War, to compose the Board of Visitors at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, of which Governor Carroll, of Tennessee, was President, have made a report on the condition of that institution; from which we learn that the Academy is in a highly prosperous state. During the examination, about 70 young men arrived, to enter the institution the next session. The utility and importance of this national institution, have been tested by experience, and confirmed by public approbation.

Fatal encounter.—A dispute lately took place between Gen. Edmund Hogan and Judge Andrew Scott, of Arkansas, during which Gen. H. a very large man, knocked Judge S. who is small, to the floor; in rising, the latter stabbed the General with a sword cane in four different places: he died in less than 10 minutes.

New Cotton.—A sample of new cotton, the production of plants which continued alive throughout the last winter, and put out afresh this spring, was shown the editor of the Georgian, Savannah, Georgia, on the 8th July. It possessed the qualities of what is called good cotton, whiteness, fineness, and length of staple. This is out of the common course of things.

Rail Road.—A meeting of the citizens of Orange and Chatham counties, is called to take place at William Albright's store, on the 1st August, to consider on the propriety of constructing a Central Railroad through the state of North Carolina, and to urge upon the next legislature to take up the subject. Every friend to the prosperity of the state, must not only wish success to the efforts of these public spirited individuals, but must feel a desire to aid and assist them in their laudable exertions to subserve the best interests of not only themselves, but of the whole state. A rail road through North Carolina, would advance the state, beyond calculation, in the scale of political importance—bring a market to every farmer's door—induce commerce to thrive—enhance the price of the staple productions of our soil—check emigration, which is drawing off the capital, and most interesting part of our population;—and will increase our population, and better their condition in every respect.

Wilkes county.—The following gentlemen, we learn, are candidates for the honor of representing this county in the next legislature: In the Senate, Gen. James Wellborn, and Gen. Edmund Jones; In the Commons, Col. Nathaniel Gordon, Thomas W. Wilson, Malachi Roberts, and John Sinclair, Esqs.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Lawson H. Alexander, Esq. we are authorized to say, is a candidate to represent Cabarrus county in the Senate of the next legislature.

George Ury, Esq. we are also authorized to say, is a candidate to represent said county in the Commons.

Infanticide.—A negro belonging to Mr. Stewart, of York district, S. C. has been tried and found guilty of murdering her infant child: she was to have been hanged on Friday last, 19th inst.

What a "Sign!"—The Greenboto paper prints up its ears, and brightens in contentment, at a wonderful sign in favor of the administration: In Guilford county, there are five candidates for the assembly, four of whom are Adams men. And this the editor would fain set down as conclusive evidence that the state is for the administration. Now in our estimation, if this is a sign of any thing, it argues but little in favor of the modesty and consciousness of merit, in the Adams people, to be thus impudent in pushing themselves into public notice.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—The 4th of July was celebrated by the citizens of Washington city, and the adjacent country, in a manner both laudable and interesting, by breaking ground, as a commencement of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. A large party repaired to the spot for commencing the canal, at the falls of the Potomac, among them the President of the United States: after the immense concourse of spectators had formed a hollow square, and other preparatory ceremonies, Gen. Mercer, President of the Canal Company, gave a spade to the President of the U. S. on whom had been conferred the honor of first breaking ground; after a few spirited remarks from Gen. Mercer, Mr. Adams delivered a long and learned address; and when he had concluded, he struck the spade into the ground, and the instrument coming in contact with a root, (in the language of the Nat. Jour.) "Mr. Adams tried it again, with no better success. Thus foiled, he threw down the spade, hastily stripped off, and laid aside his coat, and went seriously to work. The multitude around, and on the hills and trees, who could not hear, because of their distance from the open space, but could see and understand, observing this action, raised a loud and unanimous cheering, which continued for some time after Mr. Adams had mastered the difficulty." After this, a national salute was fired by a company of artillery. The procession then returned to the city, in harmony, and without accident.

In Baltimore, the 4th was celebrated in a style of splendor never equalled in the United States. The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road was commenced on that day.

Col. Joseph Pickett, died at his residence in Wadesborough, Anson county, on the 2d inst. in the 52nd year of his age, being born on July 4th, 1776. He was a lawyer of high standing and unusually beloved for his private virtues. The estimation in which his neighbors held him will best be understood by the following resolutions:

A meeting of the citizens of Wadesborough was convened at the Court House on the morning of the 3d inst. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. Thomas D. Parke, Magistrate of Police, to the chair, and appointing Abalom Myers, Esq. Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained in a short address from the chair, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss we have sustained in the death of our distinguished fellow citizen, Col. Joseph Pickett.

Resolved, That as a testimony of the respect and esteem in which we held the public services and exalted private virtues of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Cheraw and Fayetteville papers.

Signed, T. D. PARKE.

A. MYERS, Secretary.

The death of **Thomas Chambers**, Esq. of this County, who departed this life at Wadesboro, Anson county, on the 16th ult. has heretofore been noticed in our paper: the following deserved tribute to his worth, is an extract from an obituary, communicated for the Fayetteville Journal: "His were the virtues which particularly endear a friend. He loved not to mix in political debates or religious controversies, but his attachment was warm and sincere to his country and his God. His delights were the enjoyment of home. A devoted and tender husband, a kind and attached brother and friend, a benevolent and useful neighbor, a good and kind master, his chief pleasure was to see those around him happy, his business to make them so—to the poor, in health, he was an adviser and friend, and in sickness a physician and nurse. Let us not only admire his virtues but endeavor to imitate his example, that like him we may reap the reward—a happy life and a cheerful death."

George White Young, Esq. late engineer and superintendent on the Erie & Champlain Canals, New-York, was drowned in the Hudson river on the 27th ult. near his residence at Sandy Hill, Washington county; having, as is supposed, slipped from the rocks while fishing. His body was found on Sunday. He had recently purchased a large and valuable property at that place, on which himself and family were residing.

The 2d regular toast, drank at the celebration of the 4th in Lincoln, was inadvertently omitted in our publication of the proceedings last week; it follows:

2. The Constitution of the United States: the first and only one that makes a freeman free, and binds tyrants in chains: may sectional interest never violate its letter, nor misconstrue its spirit.

We would refer the reader to the opposite page, for the commencement of the defence, by the Central Jackson Committee at Raleigh, of Gen. Jackson against the slanders which have been heaped on him in relation to the execution of the six traitors at Mobile.

We recommend the following "Signs" to the especial attention of the "gentleman in Wilkes county," who seems to dance over the packed vote in Capt. Pilkinton's company, as joyfully as a lodge of Chickasaws would round a calabash of bean-broth. "The support of the Hero, an uphill business," forsooth! Well, agreed: we have always contended that ours was the uphill side of the question. If the administration people are satisfied in being down the hill, and can draw comfort from defeat, they will be the happiest dogs in the world after the 4th of March next, for they will then be at the bottom of the hill, where they will be in no danger of falling any lower.

At a muster of Capt. Field's company, in Wilkes county, on 5th inst. the vote was taken on the Presidency, (none being suffered to vote except those residing in the captain's district) and resulted as follows:

For Jackson, 81
For Adams, 00

In Capt. A. Patterson's company, the vote was also taken; and stood,

For Jackson, 48
For Adams, 00

At a meeting at Laurel Hill, Richmond county, 4th inst. a vote on the Presidency resulted in 67 for Jackson and Calhoun, and 5 for Adams and Rush.

At a barbecue in the vicinity of Warren, 5th inst. 72 for Jackson 1 for Adams.

At a drill muster of the officers of the upper regiment of Rockingham county, 49 for Jackson, 2 for Adams.

5th July, 1828.

MR. WHITE: Sir, I hope you will do the citizens of the lower end of Rutherford county the favour to publish the following narrative in your paper. They do not implore divine providence to scourge our beloved country with war, famine, nor pestilence; neither do they wish for the treasury to be drained for Panama missions; they wish for an administration congenial with the motto of the late War: "Free trade and sailor's rights."

On yesterday, the 4th of July, 1828, at a regimental muster of the militia of the second regiment of Rutherford county, the vote of the Regiment was taken; and there were,

For Gen. A. Jackson, . . . 556
For J. Q. Adams, 16

The vote was taken in this way. Those that were for Adams, were to retain their ground; and those who were for Jackson were to march ten paces to the front: And what is a little singular, when the word march was given, all of Capt. D. Birchett's company marched out for Jackson except one man, and he is a merchant. With respect, I am, in haste, your humble servant, A friend to liberty.

Mecklenburg county—Evidences of the popularity of Gen. Jackson in this county, multiply on us weekly: three-fourths of the votes of Mecklenburg, at least, will, beyond all dispute, be given to the People's candidate, Andrew Jackson: Yet the Adams dinner in Charlotte, on the 4th, is dragged in as a test of the strength of the administration in that quarter: when the truth is, that the celebration in Charlotte was emphatically an Adams affair: look at the officers of the day—the regular toasts, the volunteers, the whole complexion of the thing. The friends of Jackson had a celebration in another part of the county; and all who could conveniently leave Charlotte to attend, did so.

The partisans of the administration seem to have nearly expended their stock of malignity, in slandering the man to whom they are indebted for the very privilege which they so wantonly abuse in propagating falsehoods which, for their baseness and profligacy, were unheard of before. Their inglorious, mean, low-bred, and cowardly calumnies against a pious, exemplary, and unoffending woman, for her husband's sake, having drawn down on them the indignation of a brave and gallant people, they seize on the six militia affair as a dernier resort,—as the forlorn hope,—in their traitorous efforts to blast the fair fame of one of the purest patriots and greatest benefactors of this republic: and fearing they will be foiled in this their last struggle against their country, they have grown desperate, and are even more vengeful, if possible, towards all who espouse the cause of Jackson and their country, than the same manner of persons were during the Revolution.

We have received a communication, under the signature of "the Republican Revolutionary;" but as the subject is a delicate one, and the piece unsuited, by its defective syntax, diction, &c. for publication, without being materially remodelled, we should like to hear from the author, in his proper name.

"Justice" shall be published, in a short time,—as soon, indeed, as we are able to dispose of other matter which we have promised a place. It is as foreign to our wishes as it is to our practice, to deny "justice" to any party: the cause in which we are engaged, does not fear the light; for the "better it is known, the better it is liked."

CONSECRATION.

On Saturday and Sunday, the 26th and 27th inst. divine service will be celebrated in this place, by Bishop Ravenscroft. It is expected that the new Episcopal Church will be consecrated on Sunday, the 27th: The pews in the church will be disposed of (at the church) after divine service on Saturday, the 26th, when and where the Vestry will attend and make known the terms.

Saltbury, July 10th, 1828.

Gen. Scott.—The lady of Gen. Scott, (says the New York Commercial Advertiser of the 2d inst.) with her mother, Mrs. Mayo of Virginia, and her sister, Mrs. Cabell, embarked yesterday for France, in the new packet ship Charlemaigne. Mrs. Scott goes out for the filial purpose of accompanying her mother on a voyage for her health. We learn that Gen. Scott applied for a furlough, to make a voyage also, but his request was refused. We further learn that Gen. S. has received an order from the President to repair to his post at Cincinnati, and resume his command. As this order comes from the President himself, who is Commander in Chief by the Constitution, no question of rank can interpose.

The Cincinnati Gazette says—General W. H. Harrison, Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia, has arrived at his place of residence in Ohio. He does not expect to depart for Bogota before the autumn.

VIRGINIA.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. P. P. Barbour, to his friend, near Louisville, dated

"Washington City, May 17, 1828."

"You inquire what will be the probable vote of Virginia, in the pending Presidential Election? In reply, I will say, that from every source of information that is accessible to me, I am impressed with a full and confident belief, that Virginia will by large and decided majorities, go for Gen. Jackson. I need scarcely remark to you, that we vote by general ticket, and that, consequently, he will get all. In relation to the other part of your letter, in which you express a desire to hear from me upon the subject of the qualifications of the competing candidates, I beg leave to say—the best indication which I can give you of my opinions and views, is a statement of the fact, that I am myself decidedly in favor of the election of Gen. Jackson, from a thorough conviction that he will give us a better, more impartial, and more economical administration than the present incumbent. Whilst Mr. Adams has been reading books, Gen. Jackson has read the great volume of men and things, which qualifies him for the practical operations of Government."

[Mr. P. P. Barbour is the gentleman who was formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, and is the brother to Mr. Adams' late Secretary of War, and present Minister to England, JAMES BARBOUR.

Editor of Balt. Repub.]

Masonic.—At an annual convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of North Carolina, holden at Tarborough, on the 22d ult. and continued by adjournment until the 24th, the following Grand Officers were elected for the ensuing year

M. E. Esek Arnold, G. H. P. Fayetteville.
Robt. Joyner, D. G. H. P. Tarborough.
James Seawell, G. K. Fayetteville.
E. W. S. Wiggins, G. S. Halifax.
M. E. Edmd. B. Freeman, G. Treas. do.
E. A. J. Lawrence, G. Sec'y. Raleigh.
Rev. Comp. C. M'iver, G. Chap. Fayetteville.
E. Anson Bailey, G. M. do.

Bank Dividends.—The Bank of Cape Fear, has declared a Dividend of two per cent. for the half year, ending June 30th. The Farmer's Bank of Virginia, has declared a Dividend of two and a half per cent. and the Bank of Virginia, a Dividend of three per cent. for the same period; and the United States' Bank, a Dividend of three and a half per cent.

Rice crop.—The Georgetown, S. C. paper, says a planter in that vicinity will, the present season, harvest a field of Rice, from the stubble of last year's crop.

From France.—By an arrival at New-York, from Havre, French papers to the 30th May are received. But there is no additional news from the seat of war in the East.

A mutiny broke out in the New-York penitentiary, on the 3d inst.; and before it was quelled, two of the convicts were shot.

More signs.—In Jones county, at a collection of people, a vote on the presidency gave Jackson 28, Adams 1, on the fence 1.

In Martin county, Capt. Everett's company voted on the 4th, and gave 40 for Jackson, none for Adams.

Good Dividends.—The New-York Ocean insurance company, has declared a dividend of ten per cent. as the profits of that concern for the last six months; the Neptune insurance six per cent.; and the New-York insurance five per cent. for the same period.

A pretty girl was lately complaining to a Friend that she had a cold, and was sadly plagued in her lips by chaps. "Friend," said Obadiah, "thou should never suffer the chaps to come near thy lips."

Flagiti.—The last accounts from the Island of Hayti of the 7th of June, give a very gloomy account of its situation.

Want of wisdom in the government, the writer considers the primary cause of its embarrassments.

Accounts from Port au Prince to the 15th June state, that on the 10th, General Boyer opened the Chamber of Commerce. After the year 1830, the commerce with all nations is placed on an equal footing. This was stated by Boyer.

Extract from a letter to the Editors, of the U. S. Telegraph, New Jersey, 5th July, 1828.

"I think that Gen. Jackson is gaining ground in this State, and will succeed in the election next fall. Many who stood neutral have come out on the side of Jackson; and some who were once blind now see, and will, doubtless, join with their friend and supporter of our country:—nay, more, the preserver of our country from invasion, and the ravages of 'Beau ty and Booty' by a foreign foe."

Extract from a letter dated Western Reserve, Ohio, June 27, 1828.

The good cause improves in this part of the State, where little was expected. The gross slanders thrown so liberally upon a man, who has never done us harm, and who has done us much good, produces an effect directly different from that which the slanderers intended.

Fatal Rencontre.—We are informed that about the middle of May, Wharton Rector and Robert Crittenden, secretary of Arkansas territory, encountered each other in the town of Little Rock: Rector drew a dirk and buried it in the bowels of Crittenden, who survived but a short time.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, July 9.—Cotton, 10 to 10 50; Beef, fresh in market, 3 cents; Bacon, 8 to 9; peach brandy, 50 to 60; apple do. 35 to 40; flour, 4 a 4 1/2; whiskey, 25 a 30; United States bank notes, 64 to 7 per cent. premium; Bills on the North, 60 days 4 to 5 per cent. pre.

Charlotte, July 12.—Upland cotton 10 a 12; whiskey, 25 to 26; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 32 to 33 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; bees wax, 22; coffee, 13 to 17; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115; West India do. 75 to 80; North Carolina bills, 8 to 9 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 per cent. ditto.

Camden, July 12.—Cotton, middling to fair, 8 1/2 to 9; fair to good, 9 to 10; for very prime, 10 1/2 cents have been paid.

Cheraw, June 27.—Cotton, 8 to 10 1/2; bacon 7 a 8; flour 3; peach brandy 40 to 45; apple do. 35 to 40; whiskey 20 to 25; pork 4 to 5; tallow 9 to 10.

Petersburg, July 4.—Cotton, 9 to 11 1/2; tobacco, 32 50 a 7 1/2; refused, 13 a 14; corn, 1 1/2 a 1 3/4; bacon, 6 a 8; lard, 6 a 7; apple brandy, 35 a 37 1/2; peach 75 a 100 cents; North Carolina bank bills, 8 to 9 per cent. discount; Georgia bills, 2 1/2 a 3; South Carolina bills, 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. discount.

Married.

In St. Matthews church, Hillsboro', by the Rev. Wm. M. Green, on the 10th inst. Rev. John H. Norment to Miss Mary Ann Spear.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Cuyler, Mr. Samuel Bebee, of Ulster county, New-York, to Miss Eliza Slater, of Poughkeepsie, New-York, and formerly Tutress in the Salisbury Female Academy.

At Fort Defiance, Wilkes county, in this state, on the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Coffee, James Edward Henry, Esq. attorney at law, of S. C. to Miss Ann Eliza Jones, daughter of Gen. Edmund Jones, of the former place.

In Charlotte, on the 10th instant, by David Parks, Esq. Mr. John Henderson to Miss Priscilla Porter.

DIED.

In York district, S. C. on the 8th inst. Col. John Caruthers, aged about 80 years. Col. Caruthers was a native of Mecklenburg county, in this state; at the close of the Revolutionary war, (during which he was a devoted Whig, and brave officer) he removed to Lincoln county; was county surveyor, and a delegate to the convention which, in 1789, ratified the constitution of the United States. He subsequently removed to South-Carolina, where he died as above mentioned.

NOTICE.

ALL the notes, judgments and book accounts of the late concern of **Huntington & Wynne**, have been transferred to the subscriber, who has appointed Mr. John H. Hardie his agent. All those who are indebted to said concern, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to Mr. Hardie, who is authorized to make settlement and grant discharges. Longer indulgence need not be expected.

4127

WM. HUNTINGTON.

Salisbury, 15th July, 1828.

State of North-Carolina, Stokes county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, June term, 1828. John Webb vs. Edmund Beazley: Original attachment, levied on one kettle, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant, Edmund Beazley, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at our next court to be held in Germantown, on the 2d Monday of September next, then and there to reply and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken against him by default.

6122

M. R. MOORE, c. c.

PRICE ADV. \$2. By C. L. BANNER, d. c.

To Gold Miners.

100 lbs. of pure Quicksilver, just received, and for sale, by E. WILLEY & Co. Salisbury, June 10th, 1828.

SHERIFF'S DEEDS.

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county: **SUPERIOR** Court of law, spring term, 1828. Jane Morrison, vs. Hezekiah Morrison: petition for divorce. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant, Hezekiah Morrison, (who it appears to the satisfaction of the court is not an inhabitant of this state), do make his appearance before the Judge, at the next superior court of law to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file his answer, plead to issue, or demur, the petitioner will be heard ex parte, and have judgment pro confesso.

6129

Teste: JAS. CAMPBELL, C. P.

Estate of Capt. D. Craige.

HAVING qualified at November court last, as administrators on the estate of Capt. David Craige, late of Rowan county, dec'd. we desire all persons indebted to said deceased, to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, to present them, legally attested, within the time prescribed by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will plead in bar of their recovery.

5mt36

THOS. CRAIGE.

ROBT. N. CRAIGE.

Administrators.

July 15, 1828.

State of North-Carolina,

Rowan county.

JULY 5th, 1828. A true description of a beast, taken up and entered by Andrew Griffin, in said county: A bay mare, supposed to be 18 or 19 years old, about four feet 7 or 8 inches high, a star in her face, one hind foot white, hip-shoulder, some knots on her left knee, and large mane and tail: Which was valued at \$8, and put on my stay-book the day and date above-mentioned.

3r26

G. ANDERSON, Ranger.

Fork of Yadkin, 3d reg't. Rowan co'y.

To the Public.

ALTHOUGH the consciousness of innocence may sustain a man, who, in the discharge of his official duties, has incurred the suspicion of negligence or guilt; yet in a country like ours, that respect due to the opinion of our fellow-citizens, who either directly or indirectly confer every office of trust, will extort from the highest on whom they bestow it, a vindication from a charge which, if true, would show them unworthy of such office; and excuse in the humblest, an appeal to the public for that purpose. This is the motive I have for obtaining myself on the public notice; and this with those whose opinions I value, needs no apology.

In the fall of 1826 Joseph Weir, who had been sent from Lincoln to the jail of this county, on several capital charges, for which he was recently executed, made his escape, by the aid of some persons whose names he would not divulge. At that time I was, as I am now, high Sheriff of the county of Mecklenburg, and Mr. Allen Baldwin was jailor. The Attorney General esteemed it his duty to file bills of indictment against the guard, (appointed by the jailor while I was gone, to make my official return in Raleigh) the jailor and myself, in the escape. At last Superior Court, I, as well as the Jailor, was acquitted of the charge by a jury of my country. This is, no doubt, sufficiently satisfactory to my friends and all acquainted with the progress and issue of the prosecution; but as Weir had, by his numerous offences, acquired great notoriety in the western part of the state, the news of his escape was widely spread, and the circumstance by which it was effected being involved in doubt, created suspicion prejudicial to my character, which was, I fear, spread more widely than that of my subject. In order to remove all doubt on the subject, I thought it advisable to submit to Weir, on the morning of the day on which he was executed, and in the presence of the reverend gentlemen who were administering to him spiritual consolation, and Capt. Coleman, the officer on duty, at a period when every earthly consideration must have ceased to have any hold on his feelings, the following questions, which, with his answers and confession under the gallows, are respectfully submitted to the public, with the consciousness that as this justification is due to that public, from whose favorable opinion the subscriber has hitherto received the most honorable and flattering support,—their justice will confirm the verdict on oath of twelve of his fellow citizens.

Yours, &c. JOHN SLOAN.

June 26, 1828.

Concord Jail, May 30, 1828.

Questions proposed by Col. J. Sloan to Jos. Weir, and answers returned.

Q. Mr. Weir, my reputation has been assailed in consequence of your escape from Mecklenburg Jail.—Do you believe I knew any thing about your escape at the time it was effected?

A. I know you did not.

Q. Who questioned you about those supposed to have assisted you in making your escape?

A. Joseph Wilson, Wm. J. Alexander and Dr. Johnson.

Q. Did any other person in Mecklenburg county examine you concerning your escape?

A. No.

Q. Is Baldwin innocent?

A. He is innocent, and so is the negro that attended on the jail.

Q. Are you willing to disclose who let you out?

A. I cannot answer that question.

Q. Were you let out by a false key, or were you let out by the key of the jail.

A. I expect partly by a false key.

Q. Is my brother Robert Sloan innocent?

A. He is.

Q. Was there any other person in Mecklenburg, of respectability, implicated in your escape, to your knowledge?

A. No.

Q. Do you really believe it was a false key by which you effected your escape?

A. I think it was—it had been tried some nights before.

Concord Jail, May 30, 1828.

I, Joseph Weir, do hereby certify the above answers to have been given to the foregoing questions proposed to me by Col. Sloan, sheriff of Mecklenburg county, and that the same are true.

Signed, JOS. WEIR.

Test: Danl. Coleman, Jno. Robinson,

Jesse Rankin.

State of North-Carolina, } May 30, 1828.

Cabarrus County.

I, Daniel Coleman, do hereby certify, that I witnessed the execution of Joseph Weir, and that the said Weir, while under the gallows, called for Col. Sloan, and that I was present with him when he approached him; and that Weir declared he would clear him of all charges that might be made against him, the said Sloan, relative to his escape from Mecklenburg Jail, and he did the same with a clear conscience.

DANIEL COLEMAN.

Revolutionary Claims.

An act for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution in the Continental Line, who was entitled to half pay by the resolve of October twenty-first, seventeen hundred and eighty, be authorized to receive, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of his full pay in said line, according to his rank in the line, to begin with the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, that, under this act, no officer shall be entitled to receive a larger sum than the full pay of a Captain in said line.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that, whenever any of said officers has received money of the United States, as a pensioner, since the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, aforesaid, the sum so received shall be deducted from what said officer would, otherwise, be entitled to, under the first section of this act; and every pension to which said officer is now entitled, shall cease after the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that, every surviving non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who enlisted therein for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination, and thereby became entitled to receive a reward of eighty dollars, under a resolve of congress, passed May fifteenth, seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be entitled to receive his full monthly pay in said service, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; to begin on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and to continue during his natural life: *Provided*, that no non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, in said army, who is now on the pension list of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that the pay allowed by this act shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be paid to the officer or Soldier entitled thereto, or to their authorized attorney, at such places and days as the Secretary may direct; and that no foreign officer shall be entitled to say pay; nor shall any officer or Soldier receive the same, until he furnish to said Secretary satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to the same, in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the pay allowed by this act shall not in any way be transferable, or liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, but shall inure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or Soldier entitled to the same by this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that so much of said pay as accrued by the provisions of this act, before the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, shall be paid to the officers and soldiers entitled to the same, as soon as may be, in the manner and under the provisions before mentioned; and the pay which shall accrue after said day, shall be paid semi-annually, in like manner, and under the same provisions.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved: 15 May, 1828.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Treasury Department, May 28, 1828:

The "Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," approved on the 15th day of May, 1828, (of which the foregoing is a copy,) will be carried into effect under the following regulations:

Each officer claiming under the act, will transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury a declaration, according to the form hereunto annexed, marked A, and each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, according to the form marked B, accompanied by the oath of two respectable witnesses, as to his identity, which oath is to be taken before a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths in the state or territory in which he resides, and authenticated under the seal of the court of the county in which the oath was administered, as shown in the said forms.

Each officer will also transmit his commission, if in existence and attainable, and each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, his discharge; which documents, after being registered, will be returned. If the commission or discharge has been lost or destroyed, he will transmit such other evidence as he may possess or can obtain, corroborative of the statements set forth in his declaration.

If the evidence transmitted, taken in connexion with that afforded by the public records at Washington, be found satisfactory, the amount of two years' full pay, at the rate to which the officer or soldier was entitled, according to his rank in the line, at the close of the war, or at the time of his reduction, (as the case may be,) but in no instance exceeding the full pay of a captain of the continental line, will be transmitted to him, at the place of his residence, after deducting therefrom the amount of any pension which he may have received from the United States since the 3d day of March, 1826. He may, however, authorize any other person to receive it for him; in which case, he will execute a power of attorney, according to the annexed form, marked C, which must be acknowledged before a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, and authenticated under the seal of the court of the county, in the same manner as is already prescribed in regard to declarations. But no payment will be made to any such attorney, until he has made oath, according to the annexed form D, that the pay which he is authorized to receive is intended to enure wholly to the personal benefit of the officer or soldier whose attorney he is.

It is requested that all letters to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subjects,

may be endorsed on the cover, "Revolutionary Claims." RICHARD RUSH.

[A.]
Form of a declaration to be made by the officer.
For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828, I, of —, in the county of —, in the state of —, do hereby declare that I was an officer in the continental line of the army of the revolution, and served as such, (here insert, to the end of the war, or (as the case may be) to the time when the arrangement of the army provided by the resolves of congress of the 3d and 21st of October, 1780, was carried into effect, and was reduced under that arrangement,) at which period I was — in the — regiment of the — line.

And I also declare, that I afterwards received a certificate (commonly called a commutation certificate) for a sum equal to the amount of five years' full pay; which sum was offered by the resolve of congress, of the 23d of March, 1783, instead of the half pay for life, to which I was entitled under the resolve of the 21st of October, 1780.

And I do further declare, that I have received of the United States, as a pensioner, since the 3d day of March, 1826. (Here insert, no money, or (as the case may be) that I have received, as a pensioner of the United States, since the 3d day of March, 1828, the sum of — dollars, paid to me by the agent for paying pensions in the state of —.) [Signed]

Before me, —, (here insert, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,) in the county of —, in the state of —, personally appeared, this day, —, and — of the said county, who did, severally, make oath, that —, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the army of the revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this — day of —, in the year —. [Signed]

I, —, clerk of the court of the county of —, in the state of —, do hereby certify, that —, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a — (here insert, justice of the peace, or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,) and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this — day of —, in the year —. [Signed]

[B.]
Form of a declaration to be made by the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.

For the purpose of obtaining the benefits of "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution," approved on the 15th of May, 1828, I, of —, in the county of —, in the state of —, do hereby declare that I enlisted in the continental line of the army of the revolution, for and during the war, and continued in its service until its termination; at which period I was a (sergeant, corporal, musician, or private, as the case may be,) in captain —'s company, in the — regiment of the — line. And I also declare that I afterwards received a certificate for the reward of eighty dollars, to which I was entitled, under a resolve of Congress, passed the 15th of May, 1778.

And I further declare that I was not, on the fifteenth day of March, 1828, on the pension list of the United States. [Signed]

Before me, —, (here insert either a justice of the peace or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,) in the county of —, in the state of —, personally appeared, this day, —, and — of the said county, who did severally make oath that —, by whom the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the army of the revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this — day of —, in the year —. [Signed]

I, —, clerk of the court of the county of —, in the state of —, do hereby certify, that —, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a — (justice of the peace, or as the case may be,) and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this — day of —, in the year —. [Signed]

[C.]
Form of a Power of Attorney.

Know all men by these presents, that I, —, of —, in the county of —, in the state of —, do hereby constitute and appoint —, my true and lawful attorney, with a power of substitution, for me, and in my name, to receive from the United States the amount of pay now due to me, under the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, approved 15th May, 1826, as a — in the — regiment of the — line of the army of the revolution.

Witness my hand and seal, this — day of —, in the year —. [Signed]

Sealed and delivered in the presence of —. [Signed]

Before me, —, a justice of the peace in the county of —, in the state of —, personally appeared, this day, —, whose name is subscribed to the foregoing power of attorney, and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed.

Witness my hand, this — day of —, in the year —. [Signed]

I, —, clerk of the court of the county of —, in the state of —, do hereby certify, that —, before whom the foregoing power of attorney was acknowledged, is a justice of the peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this — day of —, in the year —. [Signed]

[D.]
Form of Affidavit to be taken by Attorneys.

Before me, —, a justice of the peace in the county of —, in the state of —, personally appeared this day, —, the attorney named in the foregoing power of attorney, and made oath that the same was not given to him by reason of any transfer, or of any attachment, levy, or seizure, by any legal process whatever, of the pay therein authorized to be received, but that the said pay is intended to inure wholly to the personal benefit of the person by whom the said power was executed.

Witness my hand, this — day of —, in the year —. [Signed]

Before me, —, (here insert either a justice of the peace or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,) in the county of —, in the state of —, personally appeared, this day, —, and — of the said county, who did, severally, make oath, that —, by whom

the foregoing declaration was subscribed, is generally reputed and believed to have been an officer in the army of the revolution, in manner as therein stated.

Witness my hand, this — day of —, in the year —. [Signed]

I, —, clerk of the court of the county of —, in the state of —, do hereby certify, that —, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, (here insert either a justice of the peace or other magistrate, duly empowered to administer oaths,) and duly empowered to administer oaths.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and affixed the seal of the said court, this — day of —, in the year —. [Signed]

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

E. WILLEY & CO

At the sign of the Mortar and Pestle, Salisbury, N.C.

HAVING frequently been solicited to publish a list of their Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Colours, &c. for the benefit of the public, present the following, as comprising the principal part of their present assortment:

Acid Muric	Almonds	Alum	Ammonia Carb.	Ammonia Liq. Vd.	Antimony Crud.	Antimony Pulv.	Arrow-Root Indian	Arsenic	Asphaltum	Asafoetida	Anodyne Liq. of Hoff.	Allspice	Aether Sulphuric	Aqua Fortis	Balm Capiva	Balm Peruvian	Balm Tolutan	Barbadoes Tar.	Bacc. Juniperi.	Borax	Brimstone	Camphor	Castor	Canturides	Creta Praeparata	Calomel	Cochineal	Corrosive Sublimate	Crocus Martis	Crocus Indicus	Cubebae	Cobalt or Fly Stone	Colocynth Pulv.	Chamomile Flowers	Cinnamon Bark	Conserv. of Roses	Cortex Cinnamon	Cortex Peru Flav.	Cubebae	Aurant.	Sassafras	Cascarilla	Canella Alb.	Cortex Mezereum	Sinacrouba	Cornu Cervi Rasp'd	Dover's Pepsid	Extract of Bark	Cicutae	Henbane	Jalap	Belladonna	Gentian	Liquorice	Catechu	Spice	Liquorice do refin'd	Essence of Bergamot	Cinnamon	Lemon	Henlock	Peppermint	Tansy	Winter Green	Mustard	Ess. Veneris	Elisir Fargoric	Vitriol	Emp. Adhaesum	Cantharides	Roboras	Hydragri	Simplax	Diachylon	Mahy's	Fol. Digitalis	Senna Alex.	Uva Ursi	Juniperi Sabini	Flors Benzoin	Martialis	Zinci	Sulphuris	Ferri Carbonas	Phosphas	Gum Ammoniac	Arabic	Tragacanth	Capal	Elmi	Guaicum	Galaunum	Gamboge	Elastic	Aloes Soc.	Benzoin	Kino	Gum Shell Lac	Myrrh	Olibanum	Scamony	Thus	Mastic	Galls Alepo	Hellebore Nig.	Alb.	Hive Syrup	Iainglass	Ipecacuanha	Lapis Calaminaris	Lac Sulphur	Lunar Caustic	Laudanum	Lichen Islandicus	Mace	Manna Flos	Medicine chests	Camel hair'd pencils	Court plasters	Gold leaf	Silver ditto	Gold Bronze	Silver ditto	Copper ditto	Hatter's bow strings	Black & red ink powder	Liquid Ink	India ditto	Clark's indelible ditto	Perkins' ditto ditto	Patent Lint	Lampwicks	Lancet cases	Com. Mortars & Pestles	Polishing Powders	Pill boxes	Tooth brushes	Tooth powders	Pomatum	Fancy paper	Swiss Glue	Castile soap	Windsor ditto	Naples ditto	Transparent soap	Washball ditto	White ditto	Cephalic snuff	Strewing Smalt	Fine and coarse sponge	Pumice stone	White leather skins	Apoth. scales & weights	Poland starch	American ditto	Twine	Vanilla beans	Tonqua ditto	White wax	Yellow ditto	Bay ditto	Red sealing ditto	White chalk	Red ditto	French ditto	Cologne water	Antique oil	Macassar oil	Eye-stones	Eye-water	Rotten stone	Lamp oil	Bole armeni	Tapers	Lemon juice	Hull's Truss	Macoboy ditto	Scotch ditto	Snuff boxes	Earthen Ware.	1 gal. cerate pots	1 qt. do. do.	1 pt. do. do.	Paints, Colours, &c.	White lead	Red ditto	Black ditto	Venetian red	Spanish brown	Chromic yellow	Chromic green	Ivory black	Yellow Ocre	Crocus martis	Flake white	Paris white	Rose pink	Cochineal	Quinine vermilion	Prussian blue	Figured ditto	Spanish indigo	American ditto	GLASS.	2 Gals. Specie Bottles	1 do. do.	1 qt. salt mouth'd	1 pt. do. do.	1 qt. do. do.	1 qt. do. do.	1 pt. do. do.	Graduating measures	Phials assorted	Funnels	Nipple shells	Breast pipes	Bed urinals	Mortars and pestles	Pungent bottles	Retorts	Peg lamps	INSTRUMENTS.	Evan's Lancets	Gum elast. Catheters	Common do.	Stomach Tubes	Spring do.	Wax Bougies	Gum do.	Metallic Bougies.	Scalpels	Gum elastic do.	Lancet phlebot.	Female Syringes	Teeth drawers	Male do.	Forceps	Clyster pipes	Seton needles	Spatulas.	18	LIST OF LETTERS	REMAINING in the post-office at Concord, North Carolina, the 1st day of July, 1828.	John H. Alexander	Abner Hegans	Walter Bell	Michael Kline	Charles F. Bloom	George Kiser	Catharine Harringer	David McClure	David Bradshaw 2	Joseph McNulty	Peter C. Boger	Wm. McClain	James Bruster	Charles McClelland	James H. Burns	Margaret Misenheimer	Henj. F. Brown	John Means	Peter Cagle	Archibald McCurdy	John M. Cochran	M. McCurdy	Thomas Carter	Tobias Miller	John Carlock	Francis G. Newal	Henry Cagle	Daniel Udy	Charles Carter	Abram V. Pelt	Nicy Davis	Mary Pickens	James Dickerson	John F. Phifer	Owen Dry	Ezek'l. W. Polk	John F. Dry	Isaiah Phifer	Robert Davis	Elizabeth Perry	Joseph Eagle	James Pharr	Joseph Flinn	Martin Phifer	Tobias Furr	Aaron Ridenhour	John Furr	Rev. John Robinson	Catharine Ferrel	Moses Rogers	David Russell	David Fisher	Permenia Rogers	George A. Gray	Ozni Rogers	Nathan Green	James Stewart	John Garmon	Martin Stough	John Gilliam	Dan'l. Slough	Ransom Gray	Arthur Stafford	John Gouger	David Wincoff	John Garmon	Josiah W. White	Sam'l. Harris	Sam'l. Weddington	Doct. S. S. Harris	James Wear	Isabella Hunt	William Young.	324	DAVID STORKE, P. M.	North Carolina, Iredell county:	IN Equity: Heirs of Martin Walk, vs. the real estate. Pursuant to an order of court made at the last term, I will sell, on the 3d Monday of August next, at the court-house in Statesville, upon a credit of one year, taking bond with approved security, all that tract or parcel of land, lying in said county, on the waters of Rocky Creek, adjoining the lands of Lucky Specks and others, the property of said Martin Walk, dec'd., containing two hundred and twenty-two acres, more or less. JOHN MUSHAT, c. m. c.	June 25th, 1828.	526
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POETRY.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

BIRTH DAY ODE.

To Miss H., on entering her nineteenth year.

In youth's young hour, when folly's syren trains
With power resistless, o'er our senses reigns;
When welcome vices in our hearts take root,
And modesty's frail flower o'ershoots;
How many a fair, in fashion's toils entwined,
Neglect the nobler culture of the mind.
How few we see their Circean arts resign,
To feast on science, or on Love Divine!
'Mongst other worlds in wisdom's car to roam,
To raise the soul above this earthly dome.
May you, dear girl, escape the dangerous snare
Which giddy pleasure spreads for every fair.
May vain ambition never turn away
That pure hearts current, pure as morning's sky.
May health and beauty still that form illumine,
Radiant with joy, and mild content there bloom.
May heaven's best blessings crown thy coming years,
Till the last triumph o'er this poor world's cares.

FROM THE N. Y. MORNING COURIER, JUNE 19,
THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

The day of thy doom is recorded on high,
The storm of thy ruin envelops the sky!
For the voices of thousands unite,
The spirits of thousands combine,
To dash thee in dust from thy towering height,
And thy glory to darkness consign!
There are murmurs prophetic and loud,
There are gatherings of nations from far—
Behold from the North the tumultuous crowd!
And hark to their clamors of war!

FAREWELL—BY BISHOP REBER.

When eyes are beaming
What never tongue might tell;
When tears are streaming
From their crystal cell;
When hands are linked that dread to part,
And heart is met by throbbing heart;
Oh! bitter, bitter is the smart
Of them that bid farewell!

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNFATEFUL FATHER.

A FRAGMENT.

"Does nature refuse to plead for me," said Marinda, kneeling before him, "or does she plead in vain?" "You broke the sacred bands of nature," said the old man, "when you left a father's fond protection, and a mother's tender care, to pursue the fortune of the only man on earth whom they detested."—"An heavenly father," exclaimed Marinda, "forgives the sins of his children: and shall an earthly parent deny the charitable boon a repentant child demands of him?" "To that heavenly father, then," replied he, "I recommend you; my doors are no longer open to receive you; I have made a vow which shall never be broken. Let the friends of your husband protect his darling; you are mine no more!" "But these children, Sir, alas! what have they done! Leave me to the cruel fate that awaits me: but suffer not them to perish."

"They are none of mine," said the stern parent; "I will never press them in my arms—they shall never sit upon my knees. I will foster no more ingratitude. Let him who begot them, take the spade and mattock and get them bread. No office is beneath the affection of a parent, when children have not been ungrateful—I am yours no more."

This was the fatal dialogue between Marinda and her father, in the porch of his house; for she was admitted no further. He shut the door against her, and retired to his chamber. The wind blew, and the rain beat hard, and she dared not encounter the tempest; she remained in the porch—pressed her shivering babes to her bosom, and hoped that the morning's dawn would bring mercy along with it. But when the morning dawned, she was no more!—The servants found her a clay-cold corpse, and the two children weeping beside it.

When Malvolio was called to see the spectacle, he sunk down on the floor: life, indeed returned; but peace abandoned him for ever. He loves the children; but says, heaven, in all its stores of mercies, has not one for him.

Clerical Pun.—The following anecdote is related of the celebrated Dr. South, an eminent preacher in the time of Charles 2d. of England; (which we now find published [the first time it ever met our sight] in the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

Old South, a witty Churchman reckoned. Was preaching once to Charles the Second; (But much too serious for a court Which at all preaching made a sport.) He soon perceived his audience nod, Deaf to the zealous man of God. The Doctor stoop, and 'gan to call, "Pray wake the Earl of Lauderdale!"

"My Lord! why 'tis a monstrous thing! You snore so loud you'll wake the King!"

EPICURISM.

A member of the modern great Pass'd Sawney with his budget; The peer was in a car of state. The tinker forced to trudge it. But Sawney shall receive the praise His lordship would parade for; One's debtor for his dapple grey. And t'other's shoes are paid for.